

Frauds on the Treasury-Senate Committee.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1853.

The Fraudulent Committees of the Senate,

of which there are three or four, each prosecuting separate frauds, are merely scraping the outside of the platter, while the inside is full of all sorts of corruption and dead men's bones. While Gen. Sam. Houston is at work on the Committee on the Construction of the Erie Canal, his colleagues on the Committee on the Erie Canal, and the Committee on the Erie Canal, are all engaged in the same line of work.

The Senate remains a sealed book to the outside world. While he examines the reports of the Committee on the Erie Canal, the Committee on the Erie Canal, and the Committee on the Erie Canal, the Senate remains a sealed book to the outside world. While he examines the reports of the Committee on the Erie Canal, the Committee on the Erie Canal, and the Committee on the Erie Canal, the Senate remains a sealed book to the outside world.

Monument Square is again thronged this morning with mechanics from all sections of the City—musicians, painters, &c. The strikers have been joined by the workmen from the Federal Hill establishment, to the number of 700 or 800. The meeting was attended by about 4,000 men.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad workmen, who have been striking since the 1st of January, refused to go to work, notwithstanding the Company gave the prices demanded.

The engineers and brakemen are at their posts and the trains are running, but they have given notice that they will quit to-night, and the whole operation of the road will cease unless the mechanics on it receive their price. The Company have made arrangements to take out a strike, and to carry their freight to Philadelphia and send on by the Central Road.

No establishments except those of Wells & Miller, Ames & Green, Page & Co. and Washington & Magee give the prices. Ross Winans, who employs the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, also employs Murray & Hazeburn and Adam Demme, who employ over 1,000 men.

The employees have held a meeting commencing the City Council for interfering with the prices of the railroad mechanics, and asking them to instruct the City Council to vote for an increase of 15 per cent. on the large contracts for cars and locomotives, they have made with the Company.

The saloon of the Mechanics' Institute was tendered to the mechanics, and at 11 o'clock they marched down with music and banners, and completely filled the streets.

Resolutions were adopted returning thanks to the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the prompt response to their demands, and asking their indulgence while they continued to sustain and encourage their strike.

A Delegation from Alexandria reported that the Mechanics of that city would stand for their prices when settled; but in the meantime would continue at work, and contribute weekly to sustain their Baltimore brethren.

The President announced that he had received information from the North which led him to believe that it would be a general national strike.

The engineers, firemen and brakemen of the Susquehanna Road all left the trains to-night, and the business of the road, except the mail trains, is entirely suspended. We learn from Harrisburg that the upper sections of the Pennsylvania Road to Pittsburgh will strike to-morrow.

The mass meeting at Mechanics' Institute was thronged to-night, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The resolution not to work in the strike of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was adopted. A number of speeches were delivered. The application of the contractors for cars and locomotives to the Council to back their application for an advance on the contract prices was treated with scorn.

All the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are now running regularly, the engineers and assistants having been fully satisfied by the action of the directors.

Gen. Pierce on route for Washington—The Cabinet formed. Gen. Pierce has just taken his departure for Boston, en route for Washington, accompanied by his private Secretary, Sidney Webster. A large number of our citizens took leave of him at the Eagle Hotel, and at the depot, but at his request no public demonstration was made.

The condition of Mr. Fuller, who was shot by Lieut. Schumacher, is much improved, and the chances now favor his recovery.

Gen. Pierce will take a private residence in this city during the spring and summer months, to admit of the Executive Mansion being rendered more comfortable.

Commodore Stockton's resignation is still the subject of much speculation. The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed as a Committee to visit the Philippine Islands, and test the accuracy of the reports of the Secretary of the Navy.

Samuel Strong appeared before the Investigating Committee in the matter of the Capitol Extension to-day, and testified that various statements sworn to by previous witnesses, were erroneous. It is believed that Mr. Walker will fully exonerate himself, and the amount of plunder charged against other parties be greatly reduced by the testimony yet to be given. It is uncertain whether the Investigating Committee will report this session.

The Liquor Law Repealed in Illinois. Chicago, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853. The Liquor Law has been repealed by the Legislature of Illinois.

Michigan General Railroad Bill, &c. Detroit, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853. The Michigan General Railroad Bill, which was passed by the House last week, has not yet been taken up by the Senate.

Ten of the prisoners who escaped from the County Jail have been retaken.

Proposed Railroad between New-York and Norfolk, &c. Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853. We have no mail south of Richmond, Va. to-night.

The Legislature of Virginia on Saturday passed a resolution requesting the States of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey to grant the right of way for an air line of railroad between Norfolk and New-York.

The Susquehanna Bridge bill was not up in the Maryland House of Delegates to-day.

The Pittsburgh and Cornellville Railroad. Pittsburgh, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853. A subscription for ten thousand shares, amounting to \$500,000, in the Pittsburgh and Cornellville Railroad, passed the City Councils this evening unanimously.

Great Freshet in Maine. Bangor, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853. On Thursday night last the ice left the Piscataquis River and got jammed upon the Falls, causing the water to flood the village of Bangor. All the bridges were carried away in an hour.

The large barn of Mr. Kelly was moved, and the stores of A. P. Kelly, James Bassett, J. D. Cleveland, G. A. Smith, T. S. Bassett, and the Post-Office were flooded. In some of them the water was from 3 to 6 feet deep.

It was with great difficulty that the horses and cattle were driven to a neighboring hill—the only elevated land that could be reached—and after the first hour this only could be done.

The loss to the town and to individuals must be very large. At last accounts the water had somewhat subsided, but communication was then only kept up with boats.

The Steamship Black Warrior. Mobile, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853. The steamship Black Warrior sailed this morning for New-York via Havana.

XXXIII CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1853. The Senate commenced business at 11 o'clock and continued.

Several Executive communications were received. Mr. SEWARD presented petitions for the repeal of the Steamboat Law, and in favor of a line of steamers from Brooklyn to Germany.

Mr. SEWARD said the ship Resolute was lying new loaded and ready to proceed to sea, but could not for want of a register. He moved to take up the House bill granting aid to that vessel, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Deficiency bill during the morning hour. Lost.

Mr. FORT presented a memorial of Mr. Morehead, praying an appropriation to make experiments with his improved patent for carrying cars up inclined planes without danger. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. HUNTER moved up the Deficiency bill, to make it the special order for to-morrow. Agreed to. He moved to postpone it. Rejected.

The bill was then considered, and the amendments reported by the Finance Committee, voted on.

A large number of amendments to pay arrears and supply omissions in former appropriations were adopted.

An amendment was proposed allowing the application of the "Act of 1847" appropriation to pay arrears of former years for light houses.

Mr. BORDMAN asked if this item had any reference to light houses on the Pacific.

Mr. HUNTER said it applied to light houses generally.

Mr. BORDMAN said that facts had been disclosed before an investigating committee of the Senate which would amount to the country, showing the most outrageous frauds in the light house contracts. The Senate has no objection to the subject of European colonization of public money had of late years not been conducted on the principles of common honesty or justice.

He proposed an amendment excepting the light houses on the Pacific coast, after some remarks on the subject.

Twenty-five thousand dollars were added for the pay of Senators for the called session after March 4.

Mr. GWIN moved an amendment, giving \$500,000 to California out of the Civil Fund, collected there as duties on imports previous to her admission.

Messrs. GWIN, RUSSELL, and PEACOCK supported the amendment.

Messrs. BORDMAN, BRODHEAD, BRIGHT, BUTLER, and RANDOLPH opposed it.

No question was taken, and the bill was postponed.

Mr. CASS' joint resolution affirming the Monroe doctrine, and applying it to Cuba, was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLASS said he regretted the necessity which compelled him to postpone the deliberations of the Senate on the Deficiency bill to engage in a debate on this subject.

Thirty years ago Mr. Monroe made a declaration of policy in regard to the European Colonization. Since then it had been the topic on which orators, patriots and statesmen had delighted to speak. It had seemed to be the part of all politicians to profess the Monroe doctrine, and wherever there was an opportunity to do so, it was always availed of. Such had been the history of the nation upon this. The Oregon treaty was a case in point. Previous to that treaty there was no British right in the Pacific Ocean. The United States had no right in the Pacific Ocean. The Oregon treaty was a case in point. Previous to that treaty there was no British right in the Pacific Ocean. The United States had no right in the Pacific Ocean.

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